

Burning of Columbia, S. C.

The Correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the origin of the fires at Columbia and Charlotte:

It was discovered on advancing through the city that Wade Hampton had large quantities of cotton piled in the street. The bales had been cut open, the cotton pulled out loosely, and remained all ready for the torch. In several places it was actually on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which had scattered the cotton through the trees, and on the house tops and piazzas, and verandahs, the effect being in many places as if a snow-storm had fallen on the city. The fire had been set to the cotton, the citizens said by Wheeler's men, who were the last to leave the town. The wind abating, the efforts which our men made to extinguish the flames were apparently successful. Toward evening a strong south-westerly gale came up, which fanned the smouldering embers, and the half extinguished cotton into a blaze, and wafted the newly burning tufts of the cotton on to the roofs and into the open windows and doors of the houses through a large portion of the city. At the same time a man who had a store filled with provisions which belonged to the rebel Government, and to which our soldiers were helping themselves, himself set his store on fire. From the burning cotton, which had blown from the bales, the city was soon on fire in as many as twenty places, the soldiers endeavoring, everywhere, to arrest the flames, the citizens either sullenly looking on or rushing wildly about, and in either case making no effort to stop the fire. Our escaped prisoners were to be seen rushing to the houses of those who had befriended them, and calling on the soldiers for help, and they worked along and earnestly to save the property of those who had been kind to their comrades. Before morning, however, nearly the whole city was in ashes. Nearly three thousand houses had been destroyed. The old Capitol was burned, and the new one somewhat damaged. The bank-note and Treasury buildings, where the rebel notes were engraved and printed, were entirely burned. The Sisters of Mercy Home was burned, and all the hotels. Only one church was destroyed.

From Columbia we marched toward Charlotte, destroying the railroad as we went. The 20th Corps entered Winnsboro on the 21st, about forty-two miles from Columbia, on the Charlotte Road. On entering the town, some of the largest buildings were found to be on fire. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the houses had been fired by Mrs. Landerdale who had a quantity of cotton stored in the building, and which she said "she would destroy to keep the Yankees from getting it." In this way a large portion of this very pretty town was burned. Here we found many rebels from Charleston who had moved their household furniture, &c., to a safe place (as they thought) from Yankee invasion. The town was carefully taken care of, and the guards left by General Geary were sent by the rebels, when they entered the town after us, unharmed into our lines.

The Red River Expedition.

In the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the United States, appellants, vs. seventy-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant, was elaborately argued by the respective counsel and decided; Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion of the court.

A large quantity of cotton was seized upon land by a naval force, (Rear Admiral D. D. Porter commanding,) which had ascended Red river, in Louisiana, and the portion in question having been carried to Illinois, was there labelled as prize of war by naval capture, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Elizabeth Alexander, claiming to be a loyal owner of the cotton, intervened in that court, and the decision was rendered in her favor, and, consequently, adversely to the United States and the naval captors. The United States appealed, and in the argument before the Supreme Court, among other highly important questions, the point was discussed as to the validity, under the prize laws, of a naval capture not made within tide-water limits.

The Chief Justice said that there could be no seizure as prizes of war, of private property, by the navy on the inland waters of the United States, or on land, since the acts of Congress of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864. The cotton in question was not, therefore, prize of war. This disposed of the claims of the naval captors, under the prize laws of the United States. But it did not necessarily follow that the cotton was to go back to the owner. If the capture which was made prejudiced the loyal owner, she has a recourse in the act of 12th March, 1863, section 3, under which she may, any time within two years after the war, recover in the Court of Claims. The court thought that this property should have been turned over to the Treasury agents to be disposed of under the act of 12th March referred to, applicable to captured and abandoned property.

The libel in the Illinois court was dismissed, and the status of the cotton is understood to be similar to that of property abandoned by rebel owners, or taken possession of by miscellaneous military seizures, and subject to the general regulations governing such interests.

As this decision will fix the rule for millions of dollars' worth of property captured by the navy under like circumstances, it is quite important.

In answer to an argument that the territory where the seventy-two bales of cotton, in question, was seized was conquered or loyal territory, from the fact that an election was held, or attempted to be held, at the time of the seizure, the Chief Justice said the argument did not hold, as the territory was in possession of the enemy, and the cotton was seized in the midst of actual hostilities; that the enemy continued to hold it; that the Government was repulsed; hence an election, held under such circumstances, had no force or effect, was not legal and conferred no rights. All elections held in that portion of Louisiana where the authority of the Government has been asserted, where the flag floats unmolested, are legal.—*Wash. Republican.*

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.

Wigfall "A Curse to His Country."

Senator Wigfall, who has been pursuing a very extraordinary and very reprehensible course during the whole of the present session of Congress, seemed inspired, in his speech of Tuesday night, by a desire to surpass all his previous offences against the public interests. His speech was violent,

unpatriotic, and censurable in the highest degree; devoted to the advocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who stand infinitely higher than he in the public confidence. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as "a one horse concern" (where were our Senators that they had no word of rebuke?) denounced the press, poured out his bitterness upon the President, and demanded that he and the Vice President should resign.

There is, perhaps, not a patriot in the land who will not think that Mr. Wigfall should himself take the advice he gives, and resign his seat in the Senate. Had he done so at the beginning of the session, a great deal of time would have been saved to that body, which has been far worse than wasted. One of the last speeches which the writer heard in the old United States Senate was from Mr. Wigfall, in which he defied the North and almost invited them to the battle. Little did we then expect, when the war should indeed come, to see him pursue the course which has made his further service during the session now about to close an evil and a curse to his country.

The Rebel Government—Legislation in Secret Session.

There has probably been nothing in the proceedings of the rebel Congress which exhibits more clearly the rapid progress which that body has made toward pure oligarchy, than the practice in which it now constantly indulges of transacting all business of importance in "secret session." In the earlier part of the war, nothing was discussed in this way, except matters actually pertaining to, or affecting the movements of the armies in the field; but during the last two years, nothing, or next to nothing, has been debated with open doors, except declaratory resolutions, addresses, and proclamations. As soon as a bill is brought up which promises any important change, the first whisper of opposition to it is a signal for going into "secret session," and from this moment nothing more is heard of the measure until it has been either enacted or rejected.

We need hardly say that a body legislating in secret is oligarchy in one of its most odious forms—the forms which has made the history of Venice a record more hateful to liberty than that of any European despotism. A despot, let his conduct be ever so outrageous, at least assumes openly the responsibility of his acts, and presents himself to the public eye as a shining mark for criticism and reprobation. But an assembly which makes laws behind lock and key, in reality, a despot, who has not only got rid of his conscience, but of all sensibility to the feelings, wishes or ideas of his fellow-men. An assembly, in which the action of its individual members is concealed from the public gaze, is, in fact, or may readily become, the most tremendous engine of tyranny that the wit of man can devise. Oligarchy or responsibility, divided among even a dozen men, has, as the history of all corporations shows, no terrors for any body, and practically places no restraint on misconduct. When divided amongst two or three hundred, it is, of course, still more powerful, when, as is the case under the system of "secret societies," the precise share of each member of a legislature, in the formation of its decisions, cannot be fixed, the public practically loses all control over it. It might, we think, be fairly argued that the representative system could never have succeeded in very large communities without the accompaniment of publicity. The first great experiment of it, that of the English House of Commons, cannot be said to have proved satisfactory until the practice of reporting the debates had begun. Previous to that, the Government of Great Britain was an oligarchy in all but the name, and the influence of popular opinion on legislation was nil. Since then Parliament has been rapidly reduced to subjection to the popular will, and an entirely new character has been infused into the law-making power. So that it may now be said to be one of the fundamental canons of the constitutional system, that the representative shall always speak and vote under the eye of his constituents, and shall not withdraw any of his official acts, except in cases previously defined, from their scrutiny and criticism.

We may safely consider the disregard of this rule by the Confederate Legislature at this early period of its existence as a very significant and unmistakable indication of the nature of the system of Government which the Southern leaders intended, had their attempt succeeded to establish a Confederacy. Of their dislike to a broad democracy like ours, we have been long aware. But the recent proceedings of their Congress prove that even a Government of freeholders was not what they aimed at, but a Government of wealthy men, large landed proprietors—what, in short, Aristotle calls an oligarchy, without any responsibility, or show of responsibility to the rest of the community. Governor Brown, in his late message, denounces the "secret session" as part of that machinery created by the Richmond leaders for the destruction of Southern liberty, in very strong terms, and demands that they shall be abandoned, and that all legislative proceedings shall be public, so that the country may know by whom and by what arguments the various measures of government are assailed or degraded, and for what reasons and with what views they are passed.

Much of the practical interest of this matter is of course destroyed by the probability that the present Confederate Congress is the last that will ever meet. But it will, nevertheless, always possess considerable importance for the philosopher and historian, as a very suggestive indication of the course that the Confederacy would have run, had it succeeded—the secret aims of its leading managers, and in fact as a key to many of the most singular problems of "this strange eventful history."—*N. Y. Times.*

Another Case.

Agate, the Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, follows up his account of "Secessionists Rebuked" which appeared in our last issue, with another Case:

"General Spinner's letter to the Nashville News calls up another performance of his. Shortly after the passage of the first tax bill, Judge Merrick, then of the District Supreme Court (son-in-law to vineyard and venerable ex-Governor and would-be Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky), wrote to complain of the deduction of his tax from the amount of his salary, and entered into an elaborate argument to prove that Congress had no right to diminish his salary during his incumbency of the office. About the same time Gen. Spinner received a letter from a Delaware Judge suggesting that there was some mistake in deducting his tax, as he didn't think enough had been taken out.

"The General sent a copy of this letter to Judge Merrick, simply saying that he 'wanted to let him see the difference between a

loyal and a disloyal Judge, and that, while he wouldn't enter at all into the question whether Congress could or could not diminish his salary during his term of office, he begged to suggest to Judge Merrick that Congress might upset his d—d court!"

"The Judge was immensely indignant, and sent the letter to the President. The President referred it in due course to Secretary Chase. The Secretary sent the letter to the Treasury. When the bluff, grizzled, mustachioed fellow entered the office, looking for all the world like a great good-humored bulldog, Mr. Chase quietly handed him the letter. 'Well,' said the Treasurer, 'Well,' said the Secretary, 'You wrote it?' 'Yes,' but, Mr. Secretary, but—but if I'd known he was going to send it to you, I'd have made it a good deal worse!' Mr. Chase did his best to look solemn, and understood the line of paternal remonstrance. 'But, General, there ought to be proper official courtesy, at least, between the co-ordinate branches of the Government.' 'But I said exactly what I thought,' persisted the obdurate Treasurer. Mr. Chase still looked as solemn as he could. 'Well, General, all I have to say is that while your letter is very pertinent to the subject, I'm afraid it is very impertinent to the Judge!' Pretty soon thereafter Judge Merrick learned that there was more than he dreamt in the Treasurer's letter. Congress did 'upset his d—d court!' and since that day he has had no trouble with the Treasurer about salaries.

European News.

New York, March 21.—The steamer City of London with Liverpool advices via Queenstown to the 9th inst., has arrived.

It is reported that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, is firmly resolved on maintaining the Empire of Mexico and the honor of the French flag.

The London Star repudiates the rumors of a possible war between England and America.

The French Minister of Public Instruction tenders his resignation, but Napoleon refuses to accept it.

The London Times says: "The signs of Confederate exhaustion have brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene and the part we shall be called on to play in it if the Federal Government maintains a quarrel with England in the shape of claims which she does not acknowledge. The question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether they can go to war with us with a fair prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will!"

The Times argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately on the conclusion of peace. But it will be for English statesmen, at the proper time, to see that the quarrel is not allowed to hang over till it suits American convenience.

The Times city article alludes to probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the dullness in exchange, consequent on the heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the Continent, and the arrival at New York of the cotton captured at Savannah.

M. De Montheol has been appointed French Minister to Washington, and M. Dano Minister to Mexico.

The Locality of the Last Ditch.

We should not be surprised if, when Richmond had fallen, and the discomfited leaders of the insurrection had been driven from every city and almost every house in the South, they might still find one safe place of retreat. It is in the State of New Jersey, and among the members of its legislature, whose devotion to the rebellion seems to be as ardent as that of any journalist at Richmond, and whose hatred of the loyal army as malignant as that of any bushwhacker of the Valley.

This New Jersey Legislature has recently distinguished itself by voting against the amendment of the constitution which proposes to remove from the statute-book the odious cause of this bloody civil war. It has had the proud satisfaction also, recently of voting against an act to give the right of suffrage to the brave Jerseymen in the field, who are exposing life and limb in defence of the constitution and the government. But the degrading littleness of its spirit was, perhaps, most strikingly exhibited the other day, when a bill was before the Assembly to incorporate an association in Sussex county, for raising a monument to those natives of the county who had fallen in the military service, engaged "in the suppression of the present unholy rebellion."

As soon as the preamble was read, a Mr. Iliff jumped up and moved that the word "unholy" be stricken out, and his Democratic friends carried the amendment. It was then moved successively by loyal members to insert "wicked and causeless," "causeless" alone, and finally so mild a term as "unjustifiable," but the same majority, by a solid vote, refused to condemn the rebellion in even that milk-and-water way. At length one of their own number moved to insert the word "righteous," which unquestionably expressed their real feelings, but not enough of them were sufficiently bold to declare them openly, and so, with the aid of the Union votes "righteous" was also rejected. Yet they had deliberately declared that the rebellion was neither unholy nor wicked, nor causeless, nor unjustifiable, and only the fear of political consequences prevented them from declaring that it was righteous.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Ability to Pay Taxes.

The London Economist and the Saturday Review—neither of them at all partial to this country—have taken occasion lately to call attention to an important economical fact, developed by this war—the immense wealth of the population of the Free States. The Economist, in a recent able article on the subject of our "ability to bear taxation," demonstrates, as it against the popular opinion of England, our capacity to bear easily \$6,000,000,000 annual taxation. The writer states that the great peculiarity of American society has not been understood in Europe—that is the large number of people with an income say of \$500. There are not, he admits, a body of men, representing, for instance, such an amount of property as is represented by the British Parliament, but there are a far larger number of small property-holders with taxable incomes than of the American laborers and small farmers at \$1,500 a day, which he believes to be a low estimate, and the number of families in the Union at five and a half millions, he thinks the wage-income of America would be equal to the property-income of Great Britain. The income of our middle class he estimates as equal to that of the British middle class though the former possesses less accumulated property. Suppose a tax laid corresponding to the English, of three shillings on the pound, he concludes that \$120,000,000 could be raised here from direct taxes, without counting the indirect taxes on luxuries. With respect to the willingness

of our people to pay, he entertains little doubt that where a debt is so universally held and where a population is so well off, the tax would be paid with but little grumbling. He does not see why an American "farmer," or artisan should not be willing to pay for the American nationality, or dignity, or safety, or whatever we consider it as much as the British banker's clerk for the British—namely, three shillings on the pound. Grumbling there would be, but there are grumblings also from English rate-payers, and yet the poorest pay with little opposition. There might be many difficulties in collecting, but experience and ingenuity would gradually perfect modes of raising the taxes which would be the most effective and the least annoying. And, as he justly argues, it is hard to fix a limit to the amount of indirect taxes on luxuries which might be raised from so rich a people. His final candid conclusion is that the European public have not at all estimated correctly the American ability to bear taxation.

We are glad that so eminent a financial authority as the Economist has admitted what has long been claimed by the financiers of America—the immense productive power of labor and consequent wealth of America. A foreign traveler in our Union, not seeing so much of the signs of accumulated wealth, though finding every mark of individual well-being, is disposed to underestimate the national wealth. But it must be borne in mind that the immensely larger portion of the wealth of every country is produced each year. The profits of the annual labor in America are immense. We have always understood here that the capacity of this country to bear taxation and thus pay debts, could hardly be measured. With a wise system of taxation, falling especially on luxuries, and large objects, a steady accumulation by fixed legislation of a sinking fund each year, and the raising money for the war as little as possible by currency, and as much as possible by loans, we shall have even two thousand millions of debt as easily as poorer countries in Europe bear their hundreds of thousands. The whole people own the debt. They are willing to pay anything for their nationality. They are rich enough to endure immense taxation. Who can doubt the financial ability with such resources, backed by such loyal impulses of the people to meet the indebtedness of the Government.—*N. Y. Com. Path-Finder.*

From the Philadelphia Press, March 11.

One Hundred and Fifteen Millions of 7 30s.

Nearly 115 millions of the popular 7-30 Loan had been disposed of up to Saturday night last, and not more than 56 millions of this particular loan yet remain. It will be borne in mind that the notes now sold have a little less than two and a half years to run before they mature, when the valuable privilege occurs of their convertibility into 5-20 bonds, which have five years to run from August 15, 1867. It is generally believed that our new and able Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, favors the present popular system of distributing Government loans, as now familiar to the people. Therefore it is to be expected that, after the present issue of 7-30s is exhausted, the sale will be continued upon a new issue, having a longer period to run before the valuable privilege of convertibility into 5-20 bonds occurs to them. The six hundred millions just authorized by Congress will probably, as far as needed, be raised from sales of the 7-30 loan, divided up into three or four series of issues say 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 each—the first series of one hundred and fifty millions maturing say one year later than the present old issue, and so on, making each series mature one year later than the previous one, and it holders required the loan to be paid at maturity, the demand could be met by receipts from internal revenue and other sources. The subscription agent, while endeavoring to dispose of the present issue as rapidly as possible, does not wish to convey the idea that there will be no more of the 7-30 loan, as Mr. McCulloch will doubtless decide that the people shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions without changing the nature of the loan further than to postpone the maturity of the issues to later periods. Some will regard those maturing at an earlier date with more favor; others, regarding the probability of a speedy resumption of specie payments, will favor those having longer time to run.

The Prisoners at Wilmington.

The Correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Wilmington, March 10th, as follows:

The whole number of prisoners received here under the late exchange was 8,684. Of these there were on the rolls: officers, 993; enlisted men, 7,692.

The reasons are given for the deficiency to make up the ten thousand prisoners promised by the officers of exchange. First, many deserted and exchanged themselves before they could be delivered. Secondly, some died and were left by the wayside, where no mark, save a small mound, shows their last resting place. Others, and not a few, were put off the train in a moribund state, being incurable, and were afterward found, and died in our hands. Quite a number, according to the confession of the Rebel officers, died after the rolls were made out, and before they could be exchanged.

There were two thousand stretcher patients, who were unable to sit up. Of this class about fifteen have died daily upon an average since coming into our hands, about half the number who died daily while in Rebel hands. A large number of these are unable to give their names or the command to which they have been attached in consequence of physical and mental debility. Some have become entirely demented by their dreadful sufferings from exposure and starvation. For these reasons many who have passed from their dreadful captivity merely to die under the folds of the old flag, will forever remain among the "unknown." All others have their graves properly marked. But a few had clothes on, or anything in the shape of papers, letters or memoranda, about their persons, by which they could be identified. Many had on merely a pair of ragged drawers; some, Dr. Barnes states, were entirely naked.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—w&wly.

SUE MUNDY'S KINDNESS.—Sue Mundy, while standing on the gallows, in the presence of the multitude assembled to witness his execution, in the very face of death, solemnly declared that he had taken many prisoners during his wild career in Kentucky, but had always treated them kindly. We do not know what Sue regarded as kind treatment, yet we do not believe that a single person who was ever taken prisoner by him can be found to come forward and testify to the falsity of this statement. We do not believe a single one can be found, for Mundy acted upon the principle, "Dead men tell no tales," and he brutally murdered every Federal soldier or Union citizen who was so unfortunate as to become his captive. The friends of the murdered men alone came forward and contradicted the statement, for the lips of the dead are mute. Sue Mundy treated prisoners kindly! A strange kindness, indeed! He murdered them in cold blood, and left the mangled bodies where they fell without giving them the poor shelter of even a rude and shallow grave.—*Louisville Journal.*

WHAT IS PIRACY?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States bold piracy. And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Van Winkle repose of four years, and begin to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be that the Confederates are but pirates. For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever scuttled a ship, and now John Bull—than whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court. There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of international law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Governess in a private family either in Frankfort, or in its vicinity, by a lady. References given. Inquire at this office. March 21-14.

J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 20-6m.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES. LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition. Feb. 7, 1865-3m.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort. HAVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread, hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865-2w.

Appeal Meeting. NOTICE TO CITY TAX PAYERS.

THE Assessor having returned his list of taxable property for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the Assessor's valuation, to appear before the Mayor and Council of the city of Frankfort, at their Council Chamber, at a meeting to be held on the 1st Monday in April next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., with evidence to show the true value of their property. Attest: G. W. GWYN, Mayor.

Jno. R. GRAHAM, C. B. C. March 24, 1865-td.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at ½ past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock Holders.

S. C. BULL, Treasurer. March 14, 1865-td.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE.

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, and Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12. Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps PERFUMERY of all kinds, Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

PILES! A SURE CURE. EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask or Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy! May 25, 1864-w&wly-325.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

BY virtue of the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, rendered at the February term, 1865, in the case of James Harlan's administrators vs. James Harlan's heirs, &c. I will sell at public outcry, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT, being County Court day, the following valuable

REAL ESTATE!

1. THE RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, in the city of Frankfort, and the LOT upon which it is situated. The house is large and commodious, and the lot a corner lot, 200 feet square. I am authorized, by the judgment of the Court to sell the said property in one body, or divide it into two, or more parcels, as in my opinion may be best in all concerned. Persons desiring the whole property will indicate to me before the day of sale the amount at which they will start the bidding of this property, if it should be sold in a body; and persons desiring to purchase only parts of the lots for building purposes, will indicate what they will bid for such parts respectively.

2. THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, immediately outside of the city limits, adjoining the farms of E. H. Taylor, L. A. Thomas, and Philip Swigert. It is the farm purchased by the deceased from the heirs of S. L. M. Mitchell. It contains 150 acres, of which about 35 or 40 acres are wood land, and nearly all of the balance is in cultivation. The improvements upon this farm are unusually good, and it is as desirable a farm or suburban residence, of its size, as is to be found in this locality.

3. The undivided half (lower half) of a HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by deceased as a law office, and by A. C. Keenon for the State Bindery. It contains four large rooms, besides two garret rooms, with a back porch, &c. A. C. Keenon owns the other half of this property, and I am authorized to sell the whole of it.

4. A FARM

about nine miles from Frankfort, known as the Simon Hopper farm, containing about 154 acres. This is one of the best farms in the neighborhood in which it is situated. It has upon it very fair buildings, suitable for residence and farming purposes. It is well timbered, is a first rate grass farm, and is not very far from the railroad.

5. The undivided half of a

HOUSE AND LOT

in the city of Louisville, on Center street, formerly owned by one Timmons, and conveyed by him to George Robertson and Jas. Harlan. This is a first rate residence for a small family.

Purchasers are invited to examine each piece of property for themselves.

All the property will be sold upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, to bear interest on said bond, and to have the force and effect of sale bonds.

As to all the aforesaid property, except the residence of deceased in Frankfort, I am authorized to give immediate possession to the purchaser upon his executing bond to restore possession of the same in the event the sale is not confirmed by the Court, and pay a reasonable rent for the use of the same. As to the city residence, the purchaser can obtain possession after the confirmation of the sale.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Special Com'r.

March 21, 1865-tds.

*-Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer & Reporter, and National Union insert two times each and send bills to this office.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARCHAL General's office, Washington, D. C.

March 11, 1865. Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

"A PROCLAMATION."

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited all rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall desert, shall be deemed to have forfeited all rights of citizenship of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, by the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their respective homes and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment. 'Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts, and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their respective homes and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865.

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.

Review of News.

Official despatches have been received of a severe fight in Virginia. On Saturday morning the enemy attacked Gen. Grant's lines, and by a strong and sudden assault captured Fort Steadman. An attack was then made on Fort Haskell, which was checked and the enemy repulsed with great loss. After two attempts to retake the captured Fort by the first brigade of Hart's division, the second brigade arrived, when a charge was made and the enemy were driven from the Fort with the loss of a great number in killed and wounded. According to official reports from Gen. Grant the rebel prisoners already numbered 2,700, and at the point where the enemy entered the Federal lines their loss in killed was not less than 3,000. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and the guns retaken. Gen. Grant estimates his loss at 800. Gen. McLaughlin was captured by the rebels in Fort Steadman.

The news from Sherman are cheering. He is still marching on. The rebel reports of their victories and Sherman's reverses prove false. A portion of Gen. Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, on the 21st, met the enemy at Olive Hill, where an engagement ensued. The enemy were beaten and flanked and retreated in great confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro' and Raleigh. Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in communication with each other and are pressing the enemy closely. Gen. Schofield entered Goldsboro' on the 21st instant, meeting with but small resistance and capturing a large amount of property. Rebel prisoners say the rebel authorities are unable to resist Gen. Grant's combinations and that Raleigh must certainly fall. Great despondency prevails throughout North Carolina, according to the statement of the Fayetteville Observer.

A fight occurred between a party of twenty Union soldiers, sent out by Gen. Meredith, and seventy guerrillas thirty miles from Paducah, on Wednesday last. Twenty guerrillas were killed, including the notorious leader, Capt. McDougall. Captain Gregory, on our side was killed. General Meredith has several expeditions out clearing Western Kentucky of guerrillas.

Gen. Crook resumed command of the Department of Western Virginia on the 21st. He and Gen. Kelly were exchanged some days since.

The Richmond Examiner is solicitous about the arrangement for supplying Richmond with food, and says the fate of the city and the whole Confederacy is becoming a question of vital importance.

Some Yankee officers, a rebel paper states, who had escaped from jail in Columbia made their appearance in the public square when Sherman entered that city. They had been secreted by residents of the place. This tells of some remains of a Union feeling.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday night at 155.

Treason in the New Jersey Legislature.

New Jersey, for her refusal to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, is receiving the applause of the peace, semi-rebel sheets in Kentucky and other States. The bold stand of her Legislature for the rights of the rebellious States, which rights by the way those States have already themselves abandoned—their tender regard for the feelings of those who are in arms to destroy their native country, is exciting the admiration of all whose sympathies are with the rebellion. Since the action of New Jersey on the amendment, that State has by her legislation done still more to win the applause of traitors. Fearing that the majority in the State would elect a legislature that would ratify the Amendment, the present Assembly immediately took the requisite steps to make null the wishes of that majority. An act was introduced and passed forbidding the New Jersey soldiers in the field the right of voting. If these citizens, disfranchised in the eyes of the Peace Democracy because their patriotism has called them to the field, could vote, a Union Legislature would be elected. The New Jersey Legislature has, however, decided that the majority shall not vote and that the State shall remain in the interests of the rebellion. But not content with getting on her knees before the Slaveocracy, she has fallen flat in the dust to do it homage. A bill was brought before the Legislature to incorporate an association in Sussex county, for raising a monument to those soldiers from that county who had fallen in battle for their country. The bill mentioned them as engaged "in the suppression of the present unholy rebellion." The Democratic majority struck out the word "unholy." Loyal members moved the insertion of the terms "wicked and causeless," then "causeless" alone, and finally "unjustifiable," but the Democratic majority, by a solid vote, refused to characterize the rebellion by any one of these terms. Finally a Democrat moved to insert the word "righteous" before "rebellion," but the traitor could not find enough brother traitors with sufficient boldness to carry it. Traitors at heart they were, every one of them, but "they

feared the people." Such is the Legislature that has refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. It has done it because of its sympathy with rebellion and of its hopes for the success of the Confederacy. Those who praise the New Jersey Assembly for its work are prompted to it by the same sympathy and hopes. They are praising men who are engaged in an infamous work,—applauding a nest of traitors who are doing all they dare for their country's ruin.

A prominent argument urged by the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment is that it is an unwarranted interference with the affairs and rights of the States in rebellion. This plea is found in nearly every article and speech against the act. But it is hard to show where this interference lies, as far as Kentucky is concerned. On this question she votes for herself—as her own interest requires. Her most prominent statesmen admit that the institution of slavery is ruined beyond hope, and that the State needs laborers, which laborers cannot be had under the existing state of things. Therefore for her prosperity in the future she is called upon to give her sanction to the proposed measure. On still higher ground this is required—the permanency of the Union, and its peace in the future demand the removal of that which must always endanger both. The free loyal States are urging Kentucky to give her voice for the amendment, that the firm establishment of the Union may be assured. On the contrary sympathizers with the rebellion and those who love the South better than the Union are urging the State to resist the Amendment, because otherwise she may interfere with the rights of those who are doing all they can to destroy the Union. Which advice is it for the interest of Kentucky to follow? It is well known that it was the intention of the South to carry on the war in the border States, and that Kentucky especially was to become the dark and bloody ground again. The Richmond Enquirer, taunting the Gulf States with their cowardice in deserting Virginia in its great straits, charges them with this purpose, and that they raised the standard of rebellion so boldly because they were "protected by those on the border." We all know how the Southern army violated Kentucky neutrality, and came here to overrun and desolate the State, and how again and again they have attempted to make the State the seat of war. Again, Secession leaders declared that Secession would be the ruin of slavery, and they were implored by the border States to desist from rebellion in order that their interest in the institution might not be destroyed. Did they listen to the pleading of Kentucky, or at all regard her rights? Not for a moment. Why then are we called upon to oppose a measure, required by the good of the country and the interest of the State, merely because it will interfere with the rights of States in rebellion? It was their purpose to establish a Government though they knew that to accomplish it the Border States must be utterly ruined; yet we are to bow to their will and vote for their benefit. But the ratification by Kentucky is no interference with the rights of the South. Had they not sworn their allegiance those States could have voted against the Amendment, just as the free States are voting for it, and neither would have interfered with the rights of the other. That they cannot now vote is their own fault, and Kentucky has nothing to do with it. She votes as she believes to be best, and in no sense does injustice to the South. The South has cut herself loose from our sympathies, she has derided them, and has also scorned the entreaties of the border States not to drag them into the horrors of civil war. This maudlin sympathy with her in her infamous crimes is utterly at variance with patriotism and manliness.

There is no longer any doubt of the existence of rich mineral deposits in Utah, notwithstanding Brigham Young uses every effort to keep them hidden from the profane hands of the Gentile world. Meadow Valley, some three hundred miles in a southerly direction from Great Salt Lake City, and about one hundred miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river, contains silver mines of incalculable value—the ore being so rich, it is stated, as to be malleable under the hammer. Assays made in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and New York prove it to be worth more than the Washoe lodes.

Careless Writers.

The report of Postmaster Dennison shows an extraordinary amount of carelessness on the part of the letter writing community. 3,508,025 dead letters were received during the past year—over 9,000 a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, jewelry and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected, others not directed at all, others unstamped, and others only partially directed. Thousands of dead letters were returned to the writers, but the great majority had to be destroyed. This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence, for the amount of suffering caused by these lost letters is incalculable.

MISTAKEN BUTTER DEALERS.—A Connecticut farmer has hoarded about a ton of butter, waiting until he could realize seventy-five cents per pound for it. He is now offered thirty to thirty-six cents per pound, according to quality. The Springfield Union of Saturday says that some of the grocery men there who brought up large quantities of butter at 57 and 58 cents per pound, are now selling the same at 35 cents. In New York it is said that large quantities have recently been sold as low as 16 cents per pound.

Rebel Council in Paris.

Malakoff, the Paris Correspondent of the New York Times, in a late letter to that paper states that a rebel diplomatic council had just been held in Paris. Mr. Mason from London, and Messrs. Mann and Buchanan from Brussels were present. The result of their deliberations were of course kept from the public, but there were indications from outside sources of their nature. The London Index the organ of the secession emissaries in England, this correspondent says, "declares in an article which is no doubt based on the proceedings of the Council, that negotiations are now going on between European Governments which will impart quite a new turn to affairs in America, and this statement of the rebel organ is printed by the Monitor. Members of the Council have also been heard to boast that there would be peace between the North and South, of course on the basis of separation, by the first of May." This date is not very far off so that we shall not be kept very long in suspense. Malakoff says, however, that "on our side of the question we have unmistakable evidence that at no time since the commencement of the war has there been so little likelihood of the recognition of the Confederacy as now." This is no doubt true. The indications both from France and England are most favorable to our Government. Though these countries may lament our success through fear of it operating disastrously on Monarchical governments—as Carlyle says, of driving England to Democracy by express train—and on this account may have intended to interfere in case of the success of the Federal arms; yet it has been too rapid and overwhelming for them now to interpose with safety to themselves. The strength and power of the Union have been too plainly revealed for those Governments to place themselves in array against it. Still the wily emissaries of the rebels will have to be closely watched. They are traitors, utterly unscrupulous as to what they do or say. Our ministers abroad will need to be unceasingly watchful of their cunning and mendacity, and to meet them boldly at every point.

A New York despatch, under date of March 25th, gives from a Washington correspondent a series of revelations concerning the rebel Confederacy which are of very important character—we are obliged to add, however, it true. Yet from the present condition of the Confederacy, from recent reports from Richmond as to the views of Gen. Lee and from what has been again and again asserted as to the opinion of Mr. Stephens on the prospect of the success of the rebellion, these revelations are worthy of notice. It is stated that Gen. Lee was brought before a rebel Senate Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Confederacy. He said it would be bad policy to evacuate Richmond as the Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina, and that they had not troops enough to last till midsummer, thus necessitating the arming of the negroes. He also states that the army was almost unani-mously for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through another campaign. He thinks the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens, and though willing to command the armies if required yet he does not think he could save the cause now—no human power could save it.

The plan Mr. Stephens proposes is this. Looking upon further efforts on the part of the Confederate Government towards negotiations or to carry on the war as futile and unjust to the people, Mr. Stephens thus states his plan.

First—Let President Lincoln issue an address to the army and people of the South, embodying what he has said as to peace, and what passed at the interview.

Second—Appoint Commissioners to meet State Commissioners to consult on peace and the return of States on condition of obedience to the Constitution and laws.

Third—Election by the States sending commissioners of conference, who shall enter Congress upon equal terms. Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps South Carolina and Virginia.

When Mr. Stephens returned from the Hampton Roads Conference, it is stated, he told his friends they could have peace by the 1st of May, Mr. Lincoln being ready to treat with the States in the way he proposes. The instructions of Mr. Davis to his Commissioners were such that Mr. Lincoln could not entertain them. Other revelations of like character are given, all pointing to an approaching peace. These may or may not be true, but they agree well with what we know of the desperate state of the Confederacy, and we believe that if our arms shall be successful in the battles which seem to be impending Davis, will be forced to make overture of peace. They may be made before more blood is shed, in view of the hopelessness of the rebel cause. For this all lovers of their country will hope and pray.

The N. Y. Evening Post says the Government agents in that city are energetically employed in shipping supplies and forwarding them to our various armies. It is difficult to find vessels enough to carry the stores, which comprise provisions for the men, forage for the horses, small ammunition, guns, shot, shell, cannon and supplies of every description. The number of vessels loading is about forty, and the proportion of steamers one quarter, according to the usual average. At the same time vessels are employed in carrying troops to various points where they can co-operate with our armies.

The Indianapolis Journal gives the following description of one of the men drafted from that city: "The examining surgeon found that he was suffering under a complication of diseases—one lung entirely gone, rheumatism, ossification of the heart, Bright's disease of the kidneys, with a predisposition to spotted fever."

SHELBYVILLE, KY., March 22, 1865.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

A few days since we noticed in your columns an editorial commendation of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment. For some five weeks we have had a portion of Company G, of that regiment, with us, quartered among the loyal citizens. And our citizens, therefore, are ready to cheerfully endorse every word you wrote. The old axiom,—"a gentleman and a soldier,"—was fully exemplified by the deportment of the members of Company G, who were here. They are soldiers,—gentlemen—good citizens—more and upright in their deportment.

We regretted that they were ordered away; and they bear with them the best wishes of the loyal citizens of Shelbyville, for their present and future welfare and happiness, and their safe return to homes and friends. We now have with us a company of the 185th Ohio. They appear to be good and orderly men; and we fully anticipate that they will be worthy successors of the gentlemanly and soldierly Wisconsin boys.

Respectfully, yours,

PRINADO.

THE FALL IN COTTON GOODS.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says the declining prices of cotton goods brings the manufactures to a stand, and but very few of the cotton factories are now running. On a falling market they find it difficult to dispose of their goods. The work on the Newburyport corporations still continues, and they have not a large amount of cloth on hand. All of them have but a million and a half yards, which is not half so much as a single corporation has had at once in times past.

The Unpropitious Jeff. Davis.

The most passionate admirers of Jeff. Davis cannot feel much confidence in him as a prophet. Four years ago, in February, 1841, he said in Stevenson, Ala.: "Your border States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within sixty days, as we will be your only friends. England will recognize us and a glorious future is before us. The grass will grow in the Northern cities where the pavements have been worn by the tread of commerce. We will carry war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch await the armies in the densely populated cities."

CAPTURED COTTON.—The Government has now over 20,000 bales of the captured Savannah cotton at the Quarantine Public Stores, Staten Island, ready for sale to third parties or direct shipment to England on Treasury account. The present currency value of the cotton already landed is \$6,500,000 or \$7,000,000, equal to \$3,250,000 or \$3,500,000 in gold, to be drawn for on England or returned in gold coin by the Government bankers in London. The arrivals of Government cotton since Monday are 9,000 bales, and the receipts by rail, &c., of other cotton, 3,000 bales.

Lebanon Loyal Enterprise.

We have received the first number of this paper. It is a weekly paper, published at Lebanon, Ky., by E. R. Ames, Esq. In the salutatory of the Editor he lays down the principles which are to guide him in his new enterprise, and the important subjects which it is his purpose to discuss. He blows the trumpet with no uncertain sound; the paper speaks right out for the Union and will boldly advocate its cause. And judging by the first number it will do its work well. So we gladly welcome its appearance, and hope that it will meet with entire success.

Arthur's Home Magazine for April has been received. It is a very handsome number and is filled with articles of great interest. T. S. Arthur's highly interesting and instructive tale, "Not anything for peace" is concluded in the present number. The well-known and popular writer, Virginia F. Townsend, commences a new serial entitled "Whether it paid." This number of the Home Magazine is well worth reading.

Battle in Virginia—The Rebels Repulsed—Capture of 2,700 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Major General Dix: This morning at half-past 4 o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman; but after a vigorous contest the fort was recaptured with sixteen hundred prisoners and two flags. Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels, who assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss. The official report is subjoined.

E. M. STANTON.

[We have not the space for the report mentioned, but will publish it in our next paper.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, 10:30 P. M., March 25.—Gen. Dix: Later reports from General Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operation of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The rebel prisoners already numbered 2,700. The rebel killed and wounded Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than 3,000, and our loss estimated at 800—may prove less.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, 8 A. M., March 25.—E. M. Stanton: The number of prisoners received by the Provost Marshal is two thousand five hundred taken by the 9th corps, and five hundred by the 2d corps. There may be more to be brought in.

U. S. GRANT.

CITY POINT, 7:30 P. M.—E. M. Stanton: I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proves larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the rebels at the point where they entered our lines was not less than three thousand.

U. S. GRANT.

"Why don't you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally?" asked a country deacon of a new minister.

"Why, do you understand those languages?"

"No, but we pay for the best, and we ought to have it."

DRAFT.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 19, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir: Upon the 14th section of the act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces," which provides as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, if such persons have an actual residence within the United States, and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment); and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: Provided, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

You, in your letter of the 12th of March, ask my opinion on the following points:

First. As to the meaning of the words "actual residence;" as employed in the above section and the proper mode, according to law, of determining the actual residence of men offering as recruits?

Second. Where the "actual residence" of the recruit is in one sub-district, and he is enrolled in a different sub-district, where shall the credit be given?

Third. In cases where the recruit has no legal domicile or actual residence in any enrollment sub-district, shall he be credited to the sub-district or district where he is enrolled, or shall he be allowed to select his locality?

1. The first of the above questions may be divided into two parts: First, as to the meaning of the words "actual residence;" and secondly, as to the proper mode of ascertaining the "actual residence."

It is very difficult to give a test by which the question of actual residence may be determined in each particular case. A few general rules may be given, however, by which a vast majority of the cases can be readily determined.

1. Every person must be presumed to have an actual residence somewhere.

2. A man can have but one actual residence at one and the same time.

3. A residence acquired remains until another is acquired.

4. The place of a man's origin is that of his actual residence until he acquires another.

5. Minors have their actual residence with their parents, guardians, or, if apprentices, with their masters.

6. Adults reside at the places of their dwelling.

A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, trade or occupation. He dwells at the place he habitually sleeps or passes his nights.

7. In every country there is more or less population floating like drift. They never expect to remain long at any place, and go thence whenever and wherever the hope of employment may invite, or fancy dictate. Such persons have their actual residence in the community in which they may dwell at the time of the enrollment.

As to the mode of ascertaining the actual residence of a recruit, the statute gives authority to the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions as will enable the Boards of Enrollment and Mustering Officers to ascertain the facts and assign the credit according to the truth of the case. In most cases, the affidavit of the enrolled man would determine the matter. But as it is a question in which the sub-districts have an interest as well as the recruits, and as recruits may, for bounties or bribes, declare contrary to the fact, their place of residence, the rules to be prescribed should admit of counter proof.

II. My opinion is, that where the actual residence is in one sub-district, and the man is enrolled in a different sub-district, the credit should be given to the district of his actual residence.

The whole object and purpose of this section is to fix a rule by which places are to receive credits for enrolled men. It gives a rule of credits to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, for enrolled men only. It is silent as to how or where recruits not enrolled or liable to be enrolled, are to be credited. In order that the credit may be made according to the rule in this section prescribed, the man must not only have an actual residence, but he must be enrolled. The words of the section, "and where such persons were or shall be enrolled," relate to the fact of enrollment rather than the place of enrollment. Those words are introduced to announce the fact of enrollment, and not to affect or control the question as to the place of credit. This is manifest from the context, and especially from the words in parentheses just following those above quoted, to-wit: ("if liable to enrollment.")

III. Nothing else appearing it must be taken for granted that actual residence is the place of enrollment, and no credit given accordingly. It is, however, it should be made to appear that, though enrolled in a particular sub-district, the person has no actual residence, then this statute furnishes no rule by which the credit can be given. In such case, the credit must be given under the law, or according to the rule in force before and independently of this Act.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. SPEED,
Atty Gen.

Official: W. H. SIDDELL,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.
March 23, 1865-11.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 19, 1865. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

Sir: In your letter of the 11th of March, you ask me whether, under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1865, the Provost Marshal General is required to change the present quotas in the pending draft by reason of corrections in the enrollment, made since their assignment.

In the 13th section of the Act, it is enacted, "That where any revised enrollment in any Congressional or draft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment, instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment, as it may have stood before the revision."

It will be perceived that the language of this section is in the past tense, and, properly so, though referring to future and existing enrollments. An enrollment must ever precede any action under the section. It was, therefore, right to speak of the enrollment as a past fact, as something that had been done. Regarding the section by itself, and as unaffected by other clauses in the statute, it applies as well to any future, as to any existing enrollment.

But, at the time of the enactment, there was an enrollment and pending draft under a call for additional troops, and this appears from the provisions to the 15th and 27th sections. It is provided in the 15th section, that the rule of credits fixed therein shall not apply to the pending calls; and in the 27th section, it is "Provided: That nothing herein contained shall operate to postpone the pending draft or interfere with the quotas as assigned thereof."

Neither of these provisions can be regarded as repugnant to the 13th section. They do nothing more than prevent a construction of the Act that would change the rule of credits as to the pending draft, or that would postpone it, or that would interfere with the quotas assigned therefor. Indeed, Congress has, by implication, declared that the quotas assigned for the present or

pending draft shall not be interfered with. This could have been done in the enacting parts of the statute, but may be as well and apply done by proviso.

Now, if the corrections provided for in the 13th section are made to apply to the present draft, the quotas as assigned therefor, will be interfered with. This is what Congress has said shall not be done. After the pending draft, the provisions will have performed their office, and all future drafts must be made subject to the rules prescribed in the Act.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Provost Marshal General is not required to change the present quotas in the pending draft by reason of corrections in the enrollment, made since their assignment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. SPEED,
Atty Gen.

Official: W. H. SIDDELL,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.
March 23, 1865-11.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 28th day of March, 1865, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bradley, Albert	Hassett, Mrs. R. A.
Blundin, John	Hawkins, Mrs. Eda
Ball, J. C.	Hampton, Mrs. Mary
Breeding, Garland	Jones, Mrs. Belle
Blanton, W.	McCrory, Dr. John C.
Bush, Miss Martha Bush	McCrory, Mrs. Susan
Bailey, R. L.	Rider, Henry
Cheeks, Miss Susie V.	Robinson, Miss Kate
Cox, Mrs. Rebecca S.	Speed, Miss Mary
Dudley, Miss Ellen	Williams, Miss Lucy A.
Dulaney, George	Whitman, Miss Cara
Fraser, William	Wilson, Elizabeth
Grace, John	Wilson, Mr. Francis (2)
Higens, Wm.	Mr. G. M. H.
Holeman, Col. Jacob H.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of issue. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.
March 23, 1865-11.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff, vs. Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants, In Equity.

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court, made in this cause at the February Term, 1865, the same has been referred to me to ascertain the estate which came to the hands of the Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be paid to him, what disposition has been made of the slaves set free, and such other matters touching said estate as will show the amounts to be divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to ascertain how many heirs and devisees are entitled to an interest in said estate and what will be the interest of each, or each set. The Executor will make his exhibit and settlement, and parties interested present their proof in time to enable me to report to the June term, 1865, of said court.

T. N. LINDSEY, Master Commissioner.
March 23-11m.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, March 28, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches will be elected.

By order of the Board,
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiff, vs. Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants, Petition in Equity.

BY order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cause has been referred to me to receive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L. Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors will file their claims with me at least twenty days before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required by law in case of claims against the estate of deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.
March 28-swJel.



JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.

Feb. 24, 1865-4m.

S. C. BULL.



COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 25, 1864 w&twly-325.

